Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L1 and (phenol or benzalkonium or benzyl or thimerosal)	77

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L3

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, September 12, 2006 Purge Queries | Printable Copy | Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	L1 and (phenol or benzalkonium or benzyl or thimerosal)	77	L3
L2	L1 and capsule	57	L2
L1	cox$ same preservative	139	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3: Entry 47 of 77 File: PGPB Aug 8, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020107259 A1
TITLE: Analgesic combination of oxycodone and SC-58215

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0070] The combination of COX-2 inhibitor and an opioid analgesic can be employed in admixtures with conventional excipients, i.e., pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic carrier substances suitable for oral, parenteral, nasal, intravenous, subcutaneous, enteral, or any other suitable mode of administration, known to the art. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include but are not limited to water, salt solutions, alcohols, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelate, carbohydrates such as lactose, amylose or starch, magnesium stearate talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, perfume oil, fatty acid monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acid esters, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, etc. The pharmaceutical preparations can be sterilized and if desired mixed with auxiliary agents, e.g., lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for influencing osmotic pressure buffers, coloring, flavoring and/or aromatic substances and the like. They can also be combined where desired with other active agents, e.g., other analgesic agents. For parenteral application, particularly suitable are oily or aqueous solutions, as well as suspensions, emulsions, or implants, including suppositories. Ampoules are convenient unit dosages. For oral application, particularly suitable are tablets, dragees, liquids, drops, suppositories, or capsules, caplets and gelcaps. The compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known in the art and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of inert, non-toxic pharmaceutically excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. Such excipients include, for example an inert diluent such as lactose; granulating and disintegrating agents such as cornstarch; binding agents such as starch; and lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques for elegance or to delay release of the active ingredients. Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert diluent.

L3: Entry 57 of 77 File: USPT Sep 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6613355 B2
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Semi-solid delivery vehicle and pharmaceutical compositions

Brief Summary Text (24):
"Active agent" includes any compound or mixture of compounds which produces a beneficial or useful result. Active agents are distinguishable from such components as vehicles, carriers, diluents, lubricants, binders and other formulating aids, and encapsulating or otherwise protective components. Examples of active agents are pharmaceutical, agricultural or cosmetic agents. Suitable pharmaceutical agents include locally or systemically acting pharmaceutically active agents which may be administered to a subject by topical or intralesional application (including, for example, applying to abraded skin, lacerations, puncture wounds, etc., as well as into surgical incisions) or by injection, such as subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular, intraocular, or intra-articular injection. Examples of these agents include, but not limited to, anti-infectives (including antibiotics, antivirals, fungicides, scabicides or pediculicides), antiseptics (e.g., benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, chlorhexidine gluconate, mafenide acetate, methylbenzethonium chloride, nitrofurazone, nitromersol and the like), steroids (e.g., estrogens, progestins, androgens, adrenocorticoids, and the like), therapeutic polypeptides (e.g. insulin, erythropoietin, morphogenic proteins such as bone morphogenic protein, and the like), analgesics and anti-inflammatory agents (e.g., aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketorolac, COX-1 inhibitors, COX-2 inhibitors, and the like), cancer chemotherapeutic agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide, fluorouracil, thioguanine, carmustine, lomustine, melphalan, chlorambucil, streptozocin, methotrexate, vincristine, bleomycin, vinblastine, vindesine, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, tamoxifen, and the like), narcotics (e.g., morphine, meperidine, codeine, and the like), local anesthetics (e.g., the amide- or anilide-type local anesthetics such as bupivacaine, dibucaine, mepivacaine, procaine, lidocaine, tetracaine, and the like), antiangiogenic agents (e.g., combrestatin, contortrostatin, anti-VEGF, and the like), polysaccharides, vaccines, antigens, DNA and other polynucleotides, antisense oligonucleotides, and the like. The present invention may also be applied to other locally acting active agents, such as astringents, antiperspirants, irritants, rubefacients, vesicants, sclerosing agents, caustics, escharotics, keratolytic agents, sunscreens and a variety of dermatologics including hypopigmenting and antipruritic agents. The term "active agents" further includes biocides such as fungicides, pesticides, and herbicides, plant growth promoters or inhibitors, preservatives, disinfectants, air purifiers and nutrients.

L3: Entry 59 of 77 File: USPT Apr 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6552031 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Synergistic analgesic combination of oxycodone and rofecoxib

Detailed Description Text (26):
The combination of COX-2 inhibitor and an opioid analgesic can be employed in admixtures with conventional excipients, i.e., pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic carrier substances suitable for oral, parenteral, nasal, intravenous, subcutaneous, enteral, or any other suitable mode of administration, known to the art. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include but are not limited to water, salt solutions, alcohols, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelate, carbohydrates such as lactose, amylose or starch, magnesium stearate talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, perfume oil, fatty acid monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acid esters, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, etc. The pharmaceutical preparations can be sterilized and if desired mixed with auxiliary agents, e.g., lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for influencing osmotic pressure buffers, coloring, flavoring and/or aromatic substances and the like. They can also be combined where desired with other active agents, e.g., other analgesic agents. For parenteral application, particularly suitable are oily or aqueous solutions, as well as suspensions, emulsions, or implants, including suppositories. Ampoules are convenient unit dosages. For oral application, particularly suitable are tablets, dragees, liquids, drops, suppositories, or capsules, caplets and gelcaps. The compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known in the art and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of inert, non-toxic pharmaceutically excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. Such excipients include, for example an inert diluent such as lactose; granulating and disintegrating agents such as cornstarch; binding agents such as starch; and lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques for elegance or to delay release of the active ingredients. Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert diluent.

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L11 and preservative	28

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L12

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, September 12, 2006 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L12	L11 and preservative	28	L12
L11	cox$ adj10 antioxidant	54	L11
L10	L9 and 424/$.ccls.	28	L10
L9	cox$ same polyethylene$	419	L9
L8	cox$ same polyethylene	440	L8
L7	(polyethylene adj1 glycol adj1 monomethyl) same cox$	0	L7
L6	L5 and cox$	31	L6
L5	(polyethylene adj1 glycol adj1 monomethyl) same solvent	280	L5
L4	L2 and capsule	53	L4
L3	L2 and cox$	31	L3
L2	(polyethylene adj1 glycol adj1 monomethyl) same polyethylene same solvent	280	L2
	(polyethylene adj1 glycol adj1 monomethyl) same polyethylene same		

L1	cox$	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L10: Entry 21 of 28 File: USPT Mar 1, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6861068 B2
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions using semi-solid delivery vehicle

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/462

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
424/424

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
424/425

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
424/426

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
424/457

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
424/486

CLAIMS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising: an active agent selected from mepivacaine, bupivacaine, dibucaine, procaine, lidocaine, tetracaine, antibiotics, antivirals, fungicides, scabicides or pediculicides, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, chlorhexidine gluconate, mafenide acetate, methylbenzethonium chloride, nitrofurazone, nitromersol, estrogens, progestins, androgens, adrenocorticoids, insulin, erythropoietin, morphogenic proteins, bone morphogenic protein, aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketorolac, COX-1 inhibitors, COX-2 inhibitors, mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide, fluorouracil, thioguanine, carmustine, lomustine, melphalan, chlorambucil, streptozocin, methotrexate, vincristine, bleomycin, vinblastine, vindesine, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, tamoxifen, morphine, meperidine, codeine, combrestatin, contortrostatin, anti-VEGF, astringents, antiperspirants, irritants, rubefacients, vesicants, sclerosing agents, caustics, escharotics, keratolytic agents, sunscreens, hypopigmenting and antipruritic agents, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides, plant growth promoters or inhibitors, preservatives, disinfectants, air purifiers, nutrients, dexamethasone, cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone, prednisolone, beclomethasone, betamethasone, flunisolide, fluocinolone acetonide, fluocinonide, triamcinolone, flurogestone, medroxyprogesterone, norgestrel, norgestimate, norethindrone, fluorouracil and LHRH antagonists; and a semi-solid delivery vehicle comprising: a polyorthoester of formula I or formula II ##STR16## where: R is a bond, --(CH.sub.2).sub.a --, or --(CH.sub.2).sub.b --O--(CH.sub.2).sub.c --; where a is an integer of 1 to 10, and b and c are independently integers of 1 to 5; R* is a C.sub.1-4 alkyl; n is an integer of at least 5; and A is R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, or R.sup.4, where R.sup.1 is: ##STR17## where: p is an integer of 1 to 20; R.sup.5 is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl; and R.sup.6 is: ##STR18## where: s is an integer of 0 to 30; t is an integer of 2 to 200; and R.sup.7 is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl; R.sup.2 is: ##STR19##

R.sup.3 is: ##STR20## where: x is an integer of 0 to 30; y is an integer of 2 to 200; R.sup.8 is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl; R.sup.9 and R.sup.10 are independently C.sub.1-12 alkylene; R.sup.11 is hydrogen or C.sub.1-6 alkyl and R.sup.12 is C.sub.1-6 alkyl; or R.sup.11 and R.sup.12 together are C.sub.3-10 alkylene; and R.sup.4 is a diol containing at least one functional group independently selected from armide, imide, urea, and urethane groups; in which at least 0.1 mol percent of the A units are of the formula R.sup.1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable, polyorthoester-compatible liquid excipient selected from polyethylene glycol ether derivatives having a molecular weight between 200 and 4000, polyethylene glycol copolymers having a molecular weight between 400 and 4000, mono-, di-, or tri-glycerides of a C.sub.2-19 aliphatic carboxylic acid or a mixture of such acids, alkoxylated tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohols and their C.sub.1-4 alkyl ethers and C.sub.2-19 aliphatic carboxylic acid esters, and biocompatible oils.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

Refine Search

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.

The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(ethanolamine or ethylenediamine or diethylamine or benzathine or imidazole) adj5 ($aldehyde or carbonyl) adj5 react$	35

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L11

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, September 12, 2006 Purge Queries | Printable Copy | Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L11	(ethanolamine or ethylenediamine or diethylamine or benzathine or imidazole) adj5 ($aldehyde or carbonyl) adj5 react$	35	L11
L10	L9 and 424/$.ccls.	48	L10
L9	(ethanolamine or ethylenediamine or diethylamine or benzathine or imidazole) adj5 ($aldehyde or carbonyl)	1308	L9
L8	L7 and 424/$.ccls.	59	L8
L7	L6 and gelatin	164	L7
L6	L5 and capsule	276	L6
L5	(amino adj1 acid) same (ethanolamine or ethylenediamine or diethylamine or benzathine or imidazole) same ($aldehyde or carbonyl)	742	L5

L4	L3 and capsule	83	L4
L3	(cox$2 adj3 inhibitor) same $amine	118	L3
L2	L1 and $sulfite	19	L2
L1	(cox$2 adj3 inhibitor) same antioxidant	133	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L8: Entry 56 of 59 File: USPT Nov 28, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5470578 A
TITLE: Antirheumatic composition

Detailed Description Text (27):
In the production of a lipid-bound GAG in accordance with the methods described herein, a bifunctional spacer compound having a primary amino group, for example, an alkylenediamine such as ethylenediamine or the like or an amino acid such as lysine or the like, instead of the primary amino group-containing lipid, is allowed to react with the abovementioned aldehyde compound thereby forming an aminoalkyl bond (--CH.sub.2 NH--), and then the resulting compound is allowed to react with a lipid, for example, monoacylglyceryl dicarboxylate such as monoacylglyceryl succinate or the like, having a functional group such as a carboxyl group which can react with the other functional group such as an amino group of the above spacer compound.

Detailed Description Text (69):
Since lipid-bound GAG compounds are soluble in water in most cases, liquid preparations thereof can be produced easily. Especially, in order to gain full effects as an antirheumatic composition, it is preferable to administer the composition by intraarticular injection. Liquid preparations such as injections and the like may be produced by dissolving the lipid-bound GAG in distilled water for injection together, if necessary, with pH-adjusting agents (hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, lactic acid, sodium lactate, disodium hydrogenphosphate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate and the like) and isotonizing agents (sodium chloride, glucose and the like), subjecting the resulting solution to sterile filtration and then filling the sterile solution into ampuls. Alternatively, to this solution may be further added mannitol, dextrin, cyclodextrin, gelatin and the like and then the resulting solution is lyophilized in vacuo to serve as preparations for injection which are dissolved upon use. Also, emulsions for injection may be produced by adding an emulsifying agent such as lecithin, Polysorbate 80 (Atlas Co.), polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil or the like to the lipid-bound GAG and emulsifying the mixture in water.

Detailed Description Text (70):
In addition, the lipid-bound GAG may be formulated into solid preparations for oral administration such as powders, granules, capsules, tablets and the like together with excipients including, for example, fillers such as lactose, starch, crystalline cellulose and the like, binders such as sucrose, hydroxypropyl cellulose and the like, disintegrating agents such as carboxymethyl cellulose and the like and lubricants such as magnesium stearate, talc and the like. Alternatively, the lipid-bound GAG may be formulated into liquid preparations for oral administration such as syrups and the like together with, for example, sweeteners such as sucrose, sorbitol and the like, water, essential oil and ethanol.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
424/423

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
424/443

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
424/449

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
424/451

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
424/464

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L11: Entry 22 of 35 File: USPT May 12, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5112736
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5112736 A

TITLE: DNA sequencing using fluorescence background electroblotting membrane

DATE-ISSUED: May 12, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Caldwell; Karin D.	Salt Lake City	UT		
Chu; Tun-Jen	Salt Lake City	UT		
Pitt; William G.	Orem	UT		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/129, 435/805, 436/113, 436/172, 436/501, 436/800, 436/807

CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. A method for the multiplex sequencing of DNA comprising:

(a) providing a target DNA sample to be sequenced wherein the DNA fragments have been chain terminated and separated according to a specific adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine base groupings;

(b) subjecting base separated groupings of target DNA fragments to gel electrophoresis to resolve the DNA fragments in each base grouping by chain length;

(c) electroblotting said resolved target DNA fragments from said gel onto the surface of a non-aromatic polymeric microporous membrane said membrane being selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbons, fluorocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons, vinyl alcohols and vinyl chlorides and copolymers and blends thereof and exhibiting low background fluorescence said membrane having been surface modified by subjecting said membrane to an aminating agent in the presence of radio frequency plasma discharge or microwave frequency plasma discharge to contain amino groups in order to physically adsorb said DNA fragments on said membrane surface and washing said membrane to remove unadsorbed DNA fragments;

(d) treating said membrane containing said physically adsorbed DNA fragments with crosslinking means to chemically bind said DNA fragments to said membrane through said amino groups contained on the surface thereof;

(e) subjecting said chemically bound DNA fragments on said membrane to hybridization probing with a tagged probe specific to the sequence of the DNA fragments and washing said membranes to remove probe which has not been

hybridized; and

(f) detecting and reading said tagged probes hybridized to said target DNA fragments.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said probes are tagged with radiosotopes or fluorophores.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein said surface modified membrane is a member selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylchloride, polyfluoroethylene-propylene, ethylenevinylalcohol, and polyethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene and blends and copolymers thereof.

4. A method according to claim 3 wherein said aminating group is a member selected from the group consisting of ammonia gas and C.sub.1 -C.sub.10 aliphatic or cyclic amines and mixtures thereof.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein said aminating group is a member selected from the group consisting of ammonia gas, methyl amine, allyl amine, ethylenediamine and diaminocyclohexane and mixtures thereof.

6. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aminating agent is ammonia gas.

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein the membrane has been aminated using radio frequency plasma discharge in the presence of ammonia gas.

8. A method according to claim 7 wherein the membrane is a member selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the membrane is polypropylene.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein said crosslinking means comprises irradiating the membrane with ultraviolet light or subjecting the membrane to a chemical cross linking agent.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein said membrane is subjected to a non-aromatic bifunctional chemical crosslinking agent having an affinity for amino-groups on said DNA fragments and on said membrane to chemically crosslink said DNA to said membrane.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein said chemical crosslinking agent is a member selected from the group consisting of glutaraldehyde, bisoxiranes, divinylsulfone and dimethylsuberimidate.

13. A method according to claim 12 wherein said chemical crosslinking agent is glutaraldehyde.

14. A method according to claim 13 wherein said membrane is subjected to treatment with ethanolamine to passivate any aldehyde groups which have not reacted with an amine.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein said probe has been tagged with a fluorophore and is read by means of fluorescent detection.

16. A method according to claim 15 wherein, after said reading, said fluorophore tagged probe is removed from said target DNA fragments bound to said membrane by stripping and said target DNA fragments are reprobed with additional fluorophore tagged probe.

17. A method according to claim 14 wherein said probe has been tagged with a radioisotope and is read by means of an autoradiogram.

18. A method of aminating the surface of a non-aromatic polymeric microporous membrane exhibiting low background fluoroescence, wherein said membrane is selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbons, fluorocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons, vinyl alcohols and vinyl chlorides and copolymers and blends thereof, which comprises subjecting said membrane to an aminating agent in the presence of radio frequency plasma discharge or microwave frequency plasma discharge.

19. A method according to claim 18 wherein said membrane is a member selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylchloride, polyfluoroethylene-propylene, ethylenevinylalcohol, and polyethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene and blends and copolymers thereof.

20. A method according to claim 19 wherein said amination of said surface is accomplished by subjecting said membrane to an aminating agent selected from the group consisting of ammonia gas and C.sub.1 -C.sub.10 aliphatic or cyclic amines and mixtures thereof.

21. A method according to claim 20 wherein said aminating agent is a member selected from the group consisting of ammonia gas, methyl amine, allyl amine, ethylenediamine and diaminocyclohexane and mixtures thereof.

22. A method according to claim 21 wherein the aminating agent is ammonia gas.

23. A method according to claim 22 wherein the membrane has been aminated using radio frequency plasma discharge in the presence of ammonia gas.

24. A method according to claim 23 wherein the membrane is a member selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene.

25. A method according to claim 24 wherein the membrane is polypropylene.

26. An aminated polypropylene membrane according to claim 25.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#
End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L2: Entry 19 of 19 File: USPT Feb 6, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6184248 B1
TITLE: Compositions and methods for treatment of neurological disorders and neurodegenerative diseases

Brief Summary Text (18):
Epidemiologic and clinical data suggest that the use non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) delays the onset of AD and reduces the progression of pathologic symptoms in Alzheimer's disease. McGeer and McGeer, Brain Res. Rev. 21, 195 (1995). Aspirin, like most NSAIDs, prevent inflammation and pain by inhibiting both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes. Resveratrol, a phenolic antioxidant and COX inhibitor found in grapes, inhibits prostaglandin production, and has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory properties. Jang et al., Science 275, 218 (1997).

Detailed Description Text (51):
Wetting agents, emulsifiers and lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable antioxidants include, but are not limited to, water soluble antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, cysteine hydrochloride, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite, and the like; oil soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), lecithin, propyl gallate, aloha-tocopherol and the like; and the metal chelating agents such as citric acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), sorbitol, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid and the like.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#